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SUBJECT

GUIDELINE CAVITY ENEVELOPE FOR AFT CONFIGURATION

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GUIDELINE CAVITY ENVELOPE FOR AFT CONFIGURATION

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GUIDELINE CAVITY ENVELOPE FOR AFT CONFIGURATION

This set of figures describes the envelope available to the telescope for an aft configuration. A single pressure bulkhead is centered at station 1730. Assuming a dumbbell configuration, the telescope is flipped 180° from the forward configuration so that the cavity is now aft of the mounting pressure bulkhead. The TA coordinate system axes (ref. SOF-1030) rotate with the telescope so that the TA x-axis points toward the nose of the aircraft and the TA y-axis points out the port wing when the TA is at 90° elevation angle and 0° LOS and cross-elevation angle. The aircraft coordinate system is not affected.

FIGURE 1:

AFT CAVITY - SIDE VIEW

This figure shows a side view of the aft cavity. The station numbers for the forward and aft bulkheads are shown as well as the location of the reference TA origin.

FIGURE 2:

AFT CAVITY ENVELOPE: NON-OPERATING

This figure shows the envelope available to the telescope in the aft cavity. Each dashed line corresponds to the space required by the cavity aperture door at a given aircraft station or range of stations. The area inside the dashed line for a given station is available to the telescope. The envelope contours in this figure correspond to movement of the cavity door through a full 360° around the door track. The envelope becomes more restrictive in the aft portion of the cavity due to the protrusion of the aft ramp shear layer control device. There must be at least one elevation angle at which the telescope can be caged (with 0° LOS and cross-elevation angle) such that the cavity door is allowed to move through the full range of motion shown in this figure.

FIGURE 3:

AFT CAVITY ENVELOPE: NON-OPERATING

This figure depicts a 3-D representation of the envelope contours shown in FIGURE 2.

FIGURES 4-5:

INSTANTANEOUS ENVELOPE: OPERATING

When the cavity aperture door is fixed at one particular elevation angle, the spatial envelope required by the door is less than shown in FIGURE 2. FIGURES 4 and 5 show how to use FIGURE 2 to construct the envelope that is in effect for a given elevation angle. As shown in FIGURE 4, the only contour line that is applicable outside the $\pm 30^{\circ}$ cone about the LOS axis defined by the heavy lines is the outer most dashed contour corresponding to stations 1740 to 1820. This contour line is used as the limitation for all stations between 1740 and 1920, except for that part of the lines which fall within the $\pm 30^{\circ}$ cone. In this area, the contour lines from FIGURE 2 are still in effect. FIGURE 5 shows the resulting envelope description when the door is set for a telescope elevation angle of 45°. The telescope must stay within this envelope under all operating linear and angular excursions.

FIGURES 6-7:

BULKHEAD AND CABIN ENVELOPES

These two figures depict the spatial envelope available to the telescope on the pressure bulkhead and on the cabin side of the bulkhead. Note that in the numbering scheme of the aircraft station numbers, there is a break between station 1480 and station 1640. Since the portion of the 747 SP between these stations has been removed, these station numbers occur at the same location.

FIGURE 8:

BULKHEAD AND CABIN ENVELOPES

This figure depicts a 3-D representation of the envelope contours shown in FIGURES 6 and 7.

FIGURE 9:

SHEAR LAYER ENVELOPE

In addition to the constraints given in FIGURE 2, under operating conditions (ref. SOF-1030), no part of the telescope may come within 10" of the cavity shear layer. This envelope, with the 10" buffer already added in, is defined in FIGURE 9.

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